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to recover from the shock in the ordinary way. The writer goes on:

In former times, what happened after a great war? The conqueror levied a heavy war tax on the conquered and occupied his land until it was paid, after which life went on again in the usual way, as if nothing had happened. Many quite intelligent people thought it would be the same this time. But the great difference this time is that Germany's debt surpasses anything that had yet been owed by a nation.

The close solidarity which the progress of civilization has established between all nations, between the conquered and the conquerors, in spite of the hatred which divides them, was not taken into account. But this solidarity is so strong that one of the conquerors, the British, has come to the conclusion that it would be to his interest to cancel the 14,000,000,000 gold francs owed by France, as well as all the billions owed by Italy, Rumania, Serbia, and Russia, and even to cancel Germany's 30,000,000,000 gold marks which she owes for reparations.

BOOK REVIEWS

INTERNATIONAL LAW CHIEFLY AS INTERPRETED AND APPLIED BY THE UNITED STATES. By *Charles Cheney Hyde*. Little, Brown and Company, Boston, 1922. Two volumes. Pp. I-LIX, 1-832, I-XXVII, 1-925. \$25.00.

The purpose of this important work appears in the title, and it is not lost sight of at any time throughout the 1,757 pages. This is no mere history of American diplomacy, no theoretical analysis of a possible foreign policy, no familiar digest of state papers or arbitrations; there is no assumption that American international law is a thing apart from the society of civilized States. We have here rather a dignified, scientific exposition of what America has in practice understood international law to be. Documentary evidence, diplomatic correspondence, decisions of courts, acts of Congress, publications of the War and Navy Departments and other government agencies, treaties—such are the materials sought out with painstaking care and made use of. The author has searched to find America's conception of international law; he has found it as no other writer heretofore.

The first thirteen pages deal with certain aspects of international law, following which the text deals with the classification of States, their equality, freedom, structure, and composition. There follows an analysis of the normal rights and duties of States, such as the right to political independence, to property and control, to jurisdiction within the national domain and on the high seas. One section is devoted to diplomatic intercourse of States, the rights and duties of ministers, financial negotiations; another part to the consular service. Approximately one hundred pages of volume 2 relate to agreements between States, the nature of contractual obligations, validity, negotiation and conclusion, the operation and enforcement of treaties, and the like. The remainder of volume 2 relates to international differences and to questions of war and peace.

We can find no serviceable adverse criticism of these most valuable volumes. The author, a member of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Society, is professor of international law at Northwestern University, a member of the Executive Council of the American Society of International Law, Associate Editor of the *American Journal of International Law*, and a practitioner in international law with offices in Washington and Chicago. His experience plus fifteen years of arduous labor has made it possible for him to lay before us here with exactness the attitude of our government in all questions of international law. To say here more of this work would be superfluous; to say less would be inexact.

TIMELY TOPICS. By *Theodore Whitefield Hunt*. Pp. i-viii, 1-224. Princeton University Press, Princeton, N. J.

The author of these documents is professor of English, emeritus, Princeton University. He accomplishes his aim of presenting a series of discussions on vital topics of civic interest, national and international. It is a book both of investigation and interpretation, developing the thesis that "if democracy in America is to succeed, it can only be brought about by the agency of level-headed Americans, who think straight and act accordingly."

THE A, B, C'S OF DISARMAMENT AND THE PACIFIC PROBLEMS. By *Arthur Bullard*. Pp. i-viii, 1-122. The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

This is a series of twelve articles, originally appearing in the *New York Times*, by the author of a number of books, among which are "The Diplomacy of the Great War" and "The Russian Pendulum." We do not agree with the author, that there are three main possibilities which may result from the Washington conference, namely, "a League of Nations, an Anglo-Japanese Alliance, failure"; but we do agree that the well-informed writer of this little book has rendered a service at a time when that service is needed.

TURKEY—A WORLD PROBLEM OF TODAY. By *Talcott Williams*. Pp. i-viii, 1-324; index, 327-336. Doubleday, Page and Company, Garden City, N. Y.

This is a polemical array of facts by the former director of the School of Journalism, Columbia University. The major part of the twenty-eight chapters originally appeared as lectures before the Lowell Institute of Boston early in 1920. The author develops his favorite thesis, that the United States should accept a mandatar from the League of Peace for Asiatic Turkey and Constantinople. The chimerical quality of his aim does not detract from the newspaperish English of the book, nor from the zestfulness of the interest which his originality collars and compels.

IN OCCUPIED BELGIUM. By *Robert Withington*. The Cornhill Publishing Co., Boston. Pp. 173. Appendices on deportations. Illustrated. \$1.50.

Mr. Withington was associated with the Commission for Relief in Belgium. He has given here the story of the months he spent in the little land which suffered so grievously and so innocently, and it is a story of the days when the Germans were in their might. Simple, sincere, unpretentious and lacking in bitterness, it is a story in which one may profitably invest a spare hour or two, even now, when all seems to have been written about Belgium in her stricken days that needs to be written. The book is a series of little sketches, in which the interesting note of the intelligent diarist appears frequently. And very often there is a photographic quality in these short sketches that the author of many a more ambitious book might envy.

STEPS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF AMERICAN DEMOCRACY. By *Andrew Cunningham McLaughlin*. The Abingdon Press, New York. Pp. 210. Introduction and preface.

This book embraces a series of addresses delivered by Professor McLaughlin, of the University of Chicago. They deal with the institutions of the nation, the problems of the day, and the means of solving the problems in accord with the spirit of the institutions. Beginning with the emergence of American principles in the Colonial period, Professor McLaughlin traces development through the Revolutionary period, the days when the Constitution was being created and interpreted, the democracy taught by Jefferson, and that taught by Jackson, and so on to the slavery conflict and the issues of the period after the Civil War, coming to a close with current questions. It is an informative and stimulating series of discussions.